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G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

E.A.G

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File No. 455

Serial Nos. 1-2

Later references.

Preserve

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GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1-2

Part B for May 1920.

SUBJECT.

Statistics of Archaeological Researches in Mysore

No. 217 Etc. dt 19.5.1920. From The Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore

Forwards for record a copy of the collection and maintenance of statistics and comparative information in the Department.

No. 2232 of 26.5.920 To The Director of Archaeological Researches

~~Returned~~ acknowledges the above

W D 1250—GPB—30,000—28-1-19

Krishnaswamy
29. June 1920.

No. 217
Encl: one report (pp 1-21)

E.A.G. 455

S No. 1349
21-5-1920

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GEN. & VIII
E. AUDIT.
21 MAY 1920

Office of the Director of
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES IN MYSORE,

BANGALORE, 19th May 1920.

From

Praktana vimarsa vichakshana
Rao Bahadur R. NARASIMHACHAR, Esq., M.A.,
Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore.

To

C.S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.646-55/E.A.G. 220 dated the 27th November 1917 regarding the collection and maintainance of Statistics and comparative information in the Department, I have the honour to forward herewith for record in your office a copy of the information relating to this -- Department.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. Narasimhachar
Director of
Archl: Researches in Mysore

~~Acknowledge~~ Acknowledge
then

Record

It has to be used in connection with the revised edn of the Handbook of Mysore Admn.
20/8/29

POLICY a n d OBJECTS.

(a) A concise statement of the policy and objects of the Department. A reference to discussion, if any, on the subject.

The following extracts from the letter (No.1502 dated Bangalore, 3rd August 1887) of Mr. Lewis Rice, the Director of Archaeological Researches to the Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore written at the time when the Department was newly - brought into existence contain a brief account of the objects of the Department.

"The principal subjects of investigation would be architectural monuments, inscriptions and coins to which I would add literature.

The architectural monuments would comprise buildings and erections of all kinds, among which may be named temples, tombs, forts, cromlechs, dwelling houses, wells or tanks, a n d monumental stones, together with all sculpture, carving or other ornamentation connected with them. For the proper illustration of such objects, so as to meet the requirements alike of the - antiquary and the architect or engineer, it would be necessary to have ground plans and elevations accurately drawn to scale, with enlarged drawings of certain details of construction, and copies by photography or handwriting of sculpture and other decorative features.

The ancient inscriptions throughout the country are now being examined and copied by me on a regular system.

The inquiry into the works of the old literature and the acquisition of original texts have long engaged my attention I have had copies made of several important works. Other - fresh ones have come to light in the course of recent tours. Unless printed, such compositions can scarcely be considered --

available

available to the public."

The following extracts from the G.O.(No. G.6278-82/G. M.67-06-25 dated Bangalore 10th April 1907) issued shortly - after the retirement of Mr. Rice give a brief survey of the work done in the Department and indicate the work that had yet to be done.

"Mr. Rice has made an Archaeological Survey of the State and has embodied the result of his researches in the - twelve volumes of the Epigraphia Carnatica, which have all been published. He is now engaged in compiling a final volume, - which is expected to bring to a focus the information scattered through the several volumes. Volume two of the series, the one relating to the inscriptions at Sravana Belgola is reported to be out of print. This volume has to be reprinted. Some mistranslations and mistakes in respect of the inscriptions - dealt with in volumes 3 and 4 have been found. These have to be rectified by issuing the necessary 'corrigenda'. An architectural port-folio giving details of plans, sections and elevations of the famous temples in Mysore has been under preparation for some time past. This port-folio has to be completed and published as early as possible.

The Archaeological Department has hitherto done some purely literary work, in editing ancient Kannada classics. This however does not strictly pertain to this Department and will in future be done by the establishment attached to the Oriental Library. Mr. Narasimhachar may however complete the edition of the 'Sabdanusasana' on which he has been engaged for some time past."

Seven years later, the Government passed an order (No.G 6008-9/G.M.174-13-8, dated Bangalore 8th December 1914) laying down the following programme for the next three years:-

(1) Preparation and publication of a descriptive list of important

important monuments of archaeological interest; (2) Revision of the Mysore Gazetteer; (3) Publication of selections from the inscriptions concerning matters of historical and social (i.e., legal, economic, customary, etc.) interest; (4) Preparation of a monograph on Chalukyan architecture in the State and completing the architectural port-folio; (5) Completion and publication of an Index volume; (6) Compilation and publication of Supplementary volumes to the Epigraphia Carnatica; (7) Publication of a revised edition of the Sravana Belgola volume of inscriptions; (8) Issue of a revised edition of Sabdanusasana; (9) Resurvey of the Mysore District; (10) Excavations at Talkad and Chandravalli and (11) Collection of coins and preparation of a catalogue.

The following additional subjects requiring the attention of the Archaeological Department were suggested by the Director of Archaeological Researches in his letter No.273 of 20th June 1917 to the Government:-

(1) Conservation of monuments of archaeological interest.

(2) Archaeological Re-Survey of the State, district by district

(3) Preparation of photographic records of the interior ~~and~~ and exterior of artistic temples.

(4) Preparation of monographs on a few notable buildings of the Hoysala and Dravidian styles of architecture.

(5) Preparation of a classified list of Mysore Inscriptions according to the dynasties to which they belong.

(6) Preparation of a volume of facsimiles of important inscriptions of an early date.

(7) Preparation of hand-books to the inscriptions kept in the Museum and the Victoria Institute.

(8) The institution of an Archaeological Museum.

(b) <u>Summary of statements of policy, if any, made by other Governments in regard to corresponding departments elsewhere.</u>

The policy of the Government of India in the subject of archaeology is set forth in the Resolution by the Government of India, Department of Education, Nos.353-370(Archaeology)dated

the 22nd October 1915. A summary of that Resolution is given below.

"The Governor-General in Council thinks it will be of interest to the public to review the work of the Archaeological Department as developed during the past five years. Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology in India, has accordingly prepared the interesting note which is appended to this Resolution and which surveys the work of the Department in some detail. It remains only to offer a few words by way of introduction.

The principal developments of the last five years have been:-

(1) A more extended and systematic employment of Indians, (2) a strengthening of museums in the cause of archaeology, - science and general education, (3) the encouragement of archaeological research and exploration, and (4) the improvement of the publications of the Department, their wider circulation and encouragement to scholars outside the Department to co-operate in the work of Indian Archaeology.

At the same time, efforts have been made to extend the principal work of the Department, namely, the conservation of ancient monuments. All important proposals for the conservation of ancient monuments and buildings are now submitted to the Director General of Archaeology.

The Governor General in Council attaches great importance to the further employment of Indians in archaeological work as opportunities arise and funds are available. He also desires to see the museums of India developed on scientific lines and anticipates much profit from the periodic conference of - museum authorities. He believes that the popular lectures - delivered at the Calcutta Museum have not only interest but real educational value. Superintendents of the Archaeological --

Survey

Survey now supervise archaeological collections in provincial and local museums, so far as is possible, without detriment to their ordinary duties, and Assistants trained in the Archaeological Department have been attached to certain museums. The Archaeological Section of the Calcutta Museum has been re-housed and re-arranged.

The Government of India highly appreciate the work done by the various Native States and trust that their example will be followed by others and that the Archaeological Department, the Universities, and other centres of learning and research will continue to broaden the intellectual life of the country and promote historical study.

The following is a brief summary of the important points dealt with in the Note of Sir John Marshall referred to above.

Conservation

The functions of the Archaeological Department are, in the main, two -conservationand investigation. In the view of Government, both these functions have an equal claim to its - patronage. But for the present, owing to its persistent neglect in years gone by, conservation is, and must for long remain, the paramount duty of the department. In the discharge of this duty the first essential is to take stock of the existing materials and to decide which of them are worthy of preservation.

As to the policy which has been pursued in the treatment of these and other buildings, the Government of India are fully alive to the deplorable harm that may be done in the name of restoration, and except in special circumstances, are opposed to its being undertaken. It is recognised, however, that -- there are considerations of a social, political and climatic character which must always be taken into account, and that in this country, in particular, it is impracticable to lay down one law which will be applicable to every case. Thus a --

distinction is drawn between the older Buddhist, Hindu and Jain edifices on the one hand, and the more modern erections of the Muhammadans on the other; and in the case of the latter - the view is taken that a policy of limited restoration is sometimes not only desirable but justified on the ground that the art of the original builders is still a living art. It is held also, that in the case of monuments which are still serving the purpose for which they were built, whether they be Hindu temples or Muhammadan mosques or tombs or palaces where ceremonial -- functions are still performed, there are frequently valid reasons for resorting to more extensive measures of repair than - would be desirable, if the buildings in question were maintained merely as antiquarian relics. With these reservations, however, the object which Government set before themselves is not to reproduce what has been defaced or destroyed, but to save - what is left from further injury or decay, and to preserve it as a national heir-loom for posterity.

Under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904, the Government took extensive powers to safeguard monuments in private possession, and much has since been done by the conclusion of agreements with their owners or by purchase to ensure the proper repair and maintanance of many valuable fabrics. The provisions of this Act do not, however, apply to buildings used for religious observances, and it is the policy of Government to avoid as far as possible any interference with the management of such buildings. On the other hand, where the endowments of such buildings have proved insufficient for their upkeep, Government has frequently rendered financial assistance on condition that the repairs should be carried out on lines approved by the Archaeological Department, and in other cases it has helped the trustees with expert advice and guidance. Any greater measure of responsibility than this the Government is not prepared to assume in the case of religious buildings, and though it has viewed with deep regret the destruction of many ancient shrines

and

and records at the hands of religious enthusiasts, it is reluctant to employ any means other than those of persuasion to put a stop to this deplorable practice. It earnestly hopes, however, that the influence of educated opinion, which is believed to dis-countenance the demolition of these sacred memorials, will soon become strong enough to check it entirely. Meanwhile, the Government has taken steps to secure as complete records as possible of the buildings and inscriptions which have been doomed to destruction.

As to the future of conservation work in India, there are still, in spite of all that has been achieved in recent -- years, numbers of priceless monuments waiting to be rescued - from the ravages of the jungle and decay. Many more years must elapse before all these can be overhauled and their repair taken in hand; and when this has been done, there will still remain the further task of maintaining them from year to year -a task which will demand unremitting care and watchfulness on the part of the Archaeological Department. When the needs of conservation were not so well understood as they are at present an illusory belief prevailed that a time would come when the monuments of the country having been catalogued and their initial repairs executed, they could be handed over to the exclusive care of the Public Works Department or even of District Boards. That time has receded further year by year and the Government is now satisfied that it cannot look to any other department except the Archaeological or to any private agency to exercise that expert supervision and control which is indispensable if the national monuments of the country are to be adequately preserved.

Museums.

To the organisation and development of museums as centres for research and education the Government attaches much importance. The Imperial and the majority of the provincial museums contain other sections besides the archaeological

archaeological... Others are devoted exclusively to antiquities and have been instituted on important sites for the purpose of safeguarding moveable antiquities and exhibiting them to the best advantage amid their natural surroundings... The Archaeological Department is now doing, and has already done much to classify, on scientific lines, to arrange, and to catalogue -- their collections, and the student will find in them a profusion of valuable materials for his researches. But to any more - active kind of instruction these local museums do not lend themselves. It is otherwise with the larger regional museums situ -ated in important centres of educational activity. While - the organisation of these institutions is more complete, they will cooperate with the Universities, Colleges and schools in the dissemination of knowledge and they should then develop into potent agencies for the advancement of science and the enlightenment of the people... Within the last five years energetic campaigns of excavation have been prosecuted and abundant - finds of valuable antiquities made on the sites of Taxila, Sarnath and other places; immense collections, too, have been secured by expeditions despatched to the Indo-Tibetan border land and the deserts of Chinese Turkestan; and the museums have been further enriched by finds of treasure trove and by numerous - purchases...

Exploration.

The recent developments of archaeological exploration in India deserve more than the passing mention made above...

Excavation has (in recent years) made immense strides, and has developed into an exact science, demanding expert knowledge and control. This advance has been mainly due to the labours of archaeologists in Greece, Italy and other Western countries, - whose scientific methods of excavation I (Sir John Marshall) was instrumental in introducing into India. What success these methods have achieved may be seen in the harvests of monumental finds and the wealth of information regarding ancient -

culture that has since been obtained, even on sites that were previously believed to be exhausted. e.g.g. excavations at Taxila, Sirkop, the site of Pataliputra, Sanchi Topes. Sir Aurel Stein's three prolonged journeys of exploration in Chinese Turkestan and the adjoining borderlands of China, and on each occasion has discovered in the deserts immense hoards of ancient relics (such as ancient manuscripts, paintings, coins, woodcarving) belonging to a civilisation which owed its chief inspiration to India.

Epigraphy.

The extent of the epigraphic material that is now dealt with by the Archaeological Department may be gauged from the fact that more than 3700 inscriptions have been copied in the last five years, the bulk coming from Southern India, where on an average some 550 fresh epigraphs are collected year by year. The decipherment of these invaluable documents has very greatly extended our knowledge of the past in India. In the south of the peninsula, for example, the history of all the leading dynasties has been advanced and the chronology of the various princely lines established on a firmer basis and in more detail. Yet so many causes of decay are operative in India, that the primary concern of the Department has necessarily been to obtain records of as many epigraphs as possible before further loss or injury occur to them. This, in many instances has entailed the postponement of publication with the inevitable result that the bulk of accumulated material is now very considerable. [The Madras Archaeological Department alone had in 1918 about 5000 impressions unpublished.] To cope with this adequately is beyond the power of the Department as at present constituted, and for this reason a scheme for the extension of this branch of work is now under the consideration of the Government of India. Under this scheme it is proposed to improve the position of the Government Epigraphist for Sanskrit and related

tongues

tongues, and to increase his staff by the appointment of a number of expert assistants. This will enable adequate measures to be taken for the early publication of the material on hand and constantly increasing - a step which is not only desirable but requisite if the main object of our labours in this field is to be achieved. [The Government of Madras have recently (in July 1918) passed orders appointing a special staff for the printing of transcripts of the impressions in the provincial Archaeological Office and supplying them to competent scholars who might edit them themselves.]

Publications.

The results achieved by the Archaeological Department in the several fields of its activity are rendered accessible to the public by a variety of official reports and other publications... The majority are periodical reports published by the Imperial and Local Governments, others are monographs belonging to what is known as the New Imperial Series; and others are miscellaneous publications. Of the periodical reports of the Department there are four series, namely, the annual reports of the provincial Superintendents and of the Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy in Madras; the annual reports of the Director General; the Epigraphia Indica and the Epigraphia Moslemica, which are the premier media for the publication of all inscriptional material throughout the Indian Empire... Among the miscellaneous publications, a prominent place is taken by catalogues and handbooks to the archaeological collections in Government museums and by Guides to places or sites of special interest. An extension of this series of Guide Books is in the interests of the public much to be desired.

(c) Definite results which it is hoped to achieve within a period of 5 years.

(1) Publication of selections from the inscriptions concerning matters of historical and social (i.e., legal, economic,

customary

customary, etc) interest.

(2) Publication of the Index Volume to the several volumes of the Epigraphia Carnatica and issuing an index to the Mysore Archaeological Reports.

(3) Issuing of Supplementary Volumes which will embody the results of the Re-survey already made.

(4) Publishing the revised edition of Sravana Belgola Inscriptions with transliteration, translation and introduction.

(5) Completing the new edition of Karnataka Sabdanusasanam.

(6) Completing the Re-survey of the Mysore District and taking up the Re-survey of other Districts in due course.

(7) Excavation of old sites such as Chandravalli and Talkad and of cromlechs and temple mounds.

(8) Preparation of Monographs of important temples in the State on the model of the Monograph on the Somanathapur temple.

(d) Large outstanding questions requiring investigation.

(1) Passing of a Regulation for the conservation of ancient monuments in the State on the model of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904 of British India.

(2) Preparation and publication of a descriptive list of important monuments of archaeological interest.

(3) Preparation of a Monograph on Chalukyan Architecture in the State.

(4) Institution of an Archaeological Museum.

(5) Laying down a definite line of procedure as regards conservation of ancient monuments in future.

(6) Archaeological Re-survey of the State, district by district.

Organisation.

(e) Outlines of organisation of corresponding departments elsewhere, e.g. strength and cost of staff, grades of officers, range of salaries, size of administrative charges, relations to other departments.

(1) Strength and cost of staff, grades of officers, range of salaries.

A tabular statement of the annual expenditure of the Archaeological Departments in several provinces or circles of British India is given in the next page.

Tabular statement showing the annual expenditure of the Archaeological Departments in certain circles of British India.

Items of Expenditure.	Asst. Superintendent for Epigraphy in Madras. (1)	Superintendent of Archaeology in Madras. (2)	Superintendent of Archaeology Western Circle Bombay. (3)
Pay of the Gazetted officers	6000 - 0 - 0	8431 - 2 - 1	11543 - 8 - 9
Pay of the Establishment	9059- 0 - 6	3855 - 11 - 5	5307 - 4 - 8
Do Temporary	94 - 3 - 1	...	....
Travelling allowance of the officers.	717 -13 - 0	1679 - 14 - 0	5849 - 11 - 0
Do of the establishment	1906 - 6 - 6	587 - 12 - 9	3046 - 2 - 3
Supplies and services	...	1557 - 14 - 8	4089 - 13 - 4
Contingencies	4261 -12 - 8	2714 - 15 - 0	2736 - 1 - 0
Miscellaneous	...	72 - 0 - 0	...
Total.	22039 -10 - 8	18899 - 5 -11	32572 - 9 - 0

Items of Expenditure.	Superintendent of Archaeology Burma. (4)	Superintendent of Archaeology in Hyderabad. (5)	Archaeological Department in Mysore, including Epigraphy & Archaeology. (6)
Pay of the Gazetted officers	14615 - 4 - 2	7594 -10 - 0	14040 - 0 - 0
Pay of the Establishment	6230 -12 - 1	2697 - 6 - 8	9468 - 0 - 0
Travelling allowance of the officers	2068 - 2 - 3	784 - 10 -0	1592 - 0 - 0
Do of the Establishment	1444 - 13 - 3	448 -12 - 5	
Supplies and Services	4304 - 0- 6	391 -11 - 8	700 - 0 - 0
Contingencies	4160 - 8 - 8	4102 - 0 - 0	1800 - 0 - 0
Miscellaneous	...	1161 -14 - 7	...
Total.	32813 - 9 - 9	17181 - 1 - 4	27600 - 0 - 0

In the Southern Circle or Madras, there are two officers of the Archaeological Department, the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey and Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, each with a separate office and establishment. The Superintendent is given the grade of Rs.500-25-800 as in other circles of British India and the Assistant Superintendent(who is an Indian) draws his pay in Rs.300-25-500 grade. (if the Assistant Superintendent in any circle be an European, then his pay is Rs.400-25-500) The Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy has under him two Assistants, one senior and the other junior. There are also three Epigraphical students for the - languages of Tamil, Telugu and Kannada, who are started on Rs.75 and promised the grade of Rs.100-5-125 after five years.of approved service.

In the Western Circle or Bombay, there are two officers the Superintendent whose pay is in Rs.500-25-800 grade and the Assistant Superintendent who works under the Superintendent and is given the grade of Rs.300-25-400 (special rate of pay). The epigraphical work in the Western Circle is not so great as in the Southern circle and there are no epigraphical students.

In Burma also there are two officers, the Superintendent (who isgiven the usual Rs.500-25-800 grade) and the Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy who is given Rs.600/-(special rate of pay). They are assisted by an Honorary Archaeological Officer for Arakan. The Assistant Superintendent has a separate establishment (consisting of 2 Burmese writers, one English speaking clerk, one Talaing copyist, one peon) but is under the orders of the Superintendent and deals with all branches of -- archaeology. The Superintendent is responsible for all office accounts, ordinary office routine work and carries on correspondence with the Local Government. The Annual Report is a joint production of the Superintendent and the Assistant. The Government have sanctioned an archaeological scholarship of the value of Rs.150/- a month tenable for a year, with the promise

that

that it may be extended for a further period not exceeding two years and the present scholarship-holder, a Burmese graduate is reported to be making excellent progress in his studies and -- helping the Archaeological Department.

(2) Administrative charges: relations to other Departments.

British India is divided (for the purposes of the Archaeological survey) into 7 circles, all subjects to the Director-General of Archaeology.

I. Northern Circle, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments.
Jurisdiction - Punjab and United Provinces (area 204373 sq. miles).

II. Northern Circle: Mohammadan & British Monuments.
Jurisdiction - same as I (area same).

III. Eastern Circle: Jurisdiction.- Assam. Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces. (area 311597 sq.miles)

IV. Southern Circle: Jurisdiction.- Madras (area 1,41,726 sq. miles).

V. Western Circle: Jurisdiction.- Bombay, Rajaputana and Central India. (area 3,29,377 sq. miles)

VI. Burma Circle: Jurisdiction.- Upper and Lower Burma. (area 2,36,738 sq. miles)

VII. Frontier Circle: Jurisdiction.- North-West Frontier Province and Beluchistan (area 16466 sq. miles)

Relations to other departments. The Archaeological Superintendents of the different circles in British India are subject to the Provincial Governments in the areas where they work and submit their annual reports to the Provincial Governments. In the work of conservation they have to advise on the proposals submitted by the officers of the Public Works Department and to cooperate with them in the supervision of the works of conservation while they are in progress.

At the same time it is the duty of all officers of the Revenue and Public Works Department to bring to the notice of the Provincial Archaeological Superintendent such monuments or lithic inscriptions which they come across in the course of their official tours.

The Archaeological Officers assist the Museums in several ways. They gather various objects of interest in the course of their tours or excavation works and enrich the museums with their collections. They also help in classifying and arranging these articles as well as coins and in most of the important museums there is a separate archaeological section. Assistants trained in the Archaeological Department have been attached to certain museums.

The Archaeological Superintendents bring to the notice of the Collectors of Districts breaches of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act and advise them in entering into contracts with private owners of archaeological monuments so that no repairs of the same might be undertaken without the Archaeological Department being consulted. The Archaeological Superintendents advise the Governments in the examination and disposal of coins and other objects of antiquarian interest about which reports are received from the Collectors under the Treasure Trove Act.

<u>Extract from G.O. No.745, Public, dated 21st August 1906.</u>

"6. It should be the duty of the Provincial Archaeological Officers.-

(1) To advise on the proposals for conservation or restoration works submitted by the officers of the Public Works Department, and recommend the order of precedence in which these as well as any works suggested by themselves should be undertaken.

(2) To submit proposals for the conservation or repair of ancient buildings of interest requiring preservation which have come to their own notice during their tours. This work should be carried out pari passu with the preparation of the list of remains referred to in the Government of India Circular No.12-28 dated 24th August 1891, where these have not yet been completed and should not wait their final completion.

(3) To pass plans and estimates for all works of conservation and repair whether suggested by himself or by the Public Works Department. It will not be the duty of the Archaeological Officer to criticise rates, but to approve and advise on - the character of the works to be carried out.

(4) To assist in the supervision of the works of conservation while they are in progress. The degree of assistance required must depend upon the nature and importance of the work. It will be the duty of the Archaeological Officer to assist the Engineer with his advice and to bring to the notice of the proper authority any alterations or repairs which in his opinion are likely to affect the architectural or historical interest of the building.

The manner/and extent which these duties are carried out by the Archaeological Officers should be clearly stated in the first section of their annual progress reports. It should be understood that in prescribing then the Government of India do not intend to relieve Public Works Officers of the responsibility which also rests upon them, under the standing orders to - which attention was called in the letter from the Public Works Department No.644/C.W.B., dated 12th May 1903. It is impossible for an Archaeological Surveyor to make regular or systematic inspections of all the monuments in the large areas under his charge and this duty will rest as heretofore primarily with the Public Works Department who should endeavour to arrange for a systematic annual or even more frequent inspection to be -

made by Executive Engineers of the monuments in their circles. But notice of measures which may be suggested by officers of the Public Works Department for the protection or conservation of - any monument should invariably be communicated to the Provincial Archaeological Officer before they are carried out, in order - that he may have an opportunity of expressing his opinion as to their suitability. Similarly no repairs or removal of ancient buildings or remains should be undertaken by District or Municipal authorities without previous report to the Provincial Archaeological Officer, who should also be kept informed of any intended demolition or defacement of ancient buildings, inscriptions, or other antiquities in private possession which may -- come to their knowledge".

Extract from "Indian Archaeological Policy of 1915"

Paras 4 and 5.

4. Function of Superintendents.- The Archaeological Superintendents are advisers to the Local Governments in all matters pertaining to archaeology and are as a rule under the executive orders of the premier Government in the circle to which they are attached. They have to pay regular visits of inspection to the monuments in their charge and draw up notes on their repair for the guidance of the Public Works Department subsequently they pass the plans and estimates for the measures recommended and inspect the actual execution of the work. It is their duty also, to compile or revise the lists of ancient remains in their circles, to advise Governments as to which are to be preserved and which protected under the Ancient Monuments Act, and to prepare such measured drawings and photographs as are needed for permanent record. Further, they collaborate with the Curators of Museums in the acquisitions, arrangement and cataloguing of exhibits, and deal as a rule with finds of treasure trove. Lastly, they conduct excavations, and carry out architectural epigraphical and other researches according to their special qualifications.

5. Epigraphists.- In the circles provided with an Assistant Superintendent, as well as a Superintendent, the one is an expert in architecture, the other in epigraphy, and the functions described above are divided between them; but in every case - help in the matter of epigraphy is afforded by the two Government Epigraphists, one of whom deals with Persian and Arabic, the other with Sanskrit and cognate records. These officers maintain a record of all inscriptions discovered and themselves take an active share in the task of collecting and deciphering them. It is their duty to co-ordinate the labours of the local officers to assist the latter, when necessary, in publishing their --- materials and to edit the two official journals of epigraphy - the Epigraphia Indica and the Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica."

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Extract from the quarterly list of Archaeological Officers issued by the Director General of Archaeology in India, corrected up to 1st April 1918.

No.	Name.	Designation.	Date of appointment to present post	Emoluments.	Remarks.
6	Albert Henry Longhurst	Superintendent Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle	21st August 1911	Rs. 725/-	500-25-800
7	M.R.Ry. Rao Saheb H.Krishna Sastri, Avl., B.A.	Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle	27th November 1908	Rs. 500/-	300-25-500

* In addition holds charge of the current duties of the office of Government Epigraphist for India.

RULES AND PROCEDURE.

(f) Essential rules and procedure in each branch of works compared with similar rules elsewhere.

The standing orders of the Government and the circulars issued by the Department of Archaeology in Mysore are contained

in the "Compilation of the Standing Orders of the Archaeological Department" issued by the Government in 1918.

With regard to the Rules in British India certain extracts from the Government orders relating to the subject (kindly furnished by Rao Saheb H. Krishna Sastriyar, B.A., Assistant - Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle) are given in pages 15, 16, 17 and 18.

Comparison. The rules and procedure relating to the conservation of archaeological monuments in Mysore are similar to those in British India, as also the instructions issued to the District officers about the disposal of objects of archaeological interest including ancient coins discovered as hidden treasure. The rules of the Government of India for the decipherment and publication of inscriptions on stone and copper and their custody are also published in the 'compilation' as a communication to the Deputy Commissioners and the Archaeological Department by the Government of Mysore, but in this State there is no separate Government Epigraphist and the Director of Archaeological Researches with his staff attends to the decipherment and publication of inscriptions as well as to the conservation of monuments. The epigraphical matter is published here in the Epigraphia Carnatica and its supplements or in the Monographs issued by the Department. The annual administration report of the Archaeological Department in Mysore relates to the activities in the local official year, commencing on the 1st July and ending on the 30th June of the succeeding year, but the Annual Reports in British India relate to the period from April to April. There is no maximum limit for the report in Mysore as in British India. The Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore also collects rare manuscripts in the course of his tours and gets them transcribed by copyists in his office.

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Statistics.

Up-to-date statistics connected with the operations of the department, compared with the most recent statistics obtainable for other parts of India and other countries.

MYSORE STATE

Number of new inscriptions examined

1915	-	334
1916	-	362
1917	-	330
1918	-	304
1919	-	140
Total		1470 inscriptions.

Average number of new inscriptions examined in Mysore per year is 294.

BRITISH INDIA

		Madras.	Bombay.	Burma.
Number of new inscriptions examined in	1914	438	1912 - 19	1913 - 11
	1915	520	1913 - 16	1914 - 11
	1916	834	1914 - 85	1915 - 22
	1917	688	1915 - 28	1916 - 87
	1918	876	1916 14	1918 - 2
	Total	3356	Total 162	Total 133
Average per year		671	32	27
			(later figures are not available)	(the figures for 1917 is not available)

Number of works transcribed in

	Mysore State.	British India.
1915	- 6	
1916	- 10	
1917	- 10	Nil
1918	- 9	
1919	- 5	
Total	40	
Average	8.	

Number of Photographs prepared.

Mysore.	Madras Epigraphist	Madras (Supt.)	Bombay.	Burma.
1915 - 124	1914 - 24	1914 - 110	1912 - 138	1913 -129
1916 - 106	1915 - 94	1915 - 102	1913 - 108	1914 - 135
1917 - 117	1916 - 93	1916 - 220	1914 - 204	1915 - 173
1918 - 172	1917 - 28	1917 - 166	1915 - 208	1916 - 103
1919 - 140	1918 - 68	1918 - 145	1916 - 73	1918 - 107
Total. 459	Total 307	Total 743	Total. 731	Total 647
Average 92.	Average 61.	Average 149.	Average 146.	Average 129.

Number of Drawings prepared.

Mysore.	Madras Epigraphist	Madras Superintendent.	Bombay.	Burma.
1915 - 6	1914 - nil	1914 - 2	1912 - 3	1912 -21
1916 - 7	1915 - 104	1915 - 10	1913 - 8	1914 -15
1917 - 6	1916 - 4	1916 - 6	1914 - 8	1915 -12
1918 - 8	1917 - 60	1917 - 1	1915 - 6	1916 -28
1919 - 9	1918 - Nil	1918 - 6	1916 - 5	1918 -30
Total 36	Total 168	Total 25	Total. 30	Total 106
Average 7	Average 34	Average 5	Average 6	Average 21

Amount of money spent on conservation and excavation.

M Y S O R E. No special budget.

Madras	Bombay	Burma
1914 - 33133 - 0 - 0	1912 - 30817 - 0 - 0	1913 - 25945-0-0
1915 - 32997 - 0 - 0	1913 - 40888 - 0 - 0	1914 - 29202-0-0
1916 - 29713 - 0 - 0	1914 - 32070 - 0 - 0	1915 - 31569-0-0
1917 - 23794 - 0 - 0	1915 - 33272 - 0 - 0	1916 - 14852-0-0
1918 - 22625 - 0 - 0	1916 - 35769 - 0 - 0	1918 -- 11302-0-0
Total 142262 - 0 - 0	Total 162818 - 0 - 0	Total 112870-0-0
Average 28452.	Average 32563.	Average 22574.

(Fractions of a rupee are omitted).

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G.R.S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

Date of issue. 26. 5. 1920
Signed by Mr. S.V. Ramanathan

No. 2232

To

The Director of Agl. Researches,
in Mysore,
Bangalore

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your note on the maintenance of statistics &c in your deptt., forwarded with your letter No: 217 of the 19th instant.

I have &c

Bos
28/5/20
for Chief Secy